ICT Enabled Facilities and Services in the College Libraries: A Study of Colleges Affiliated to Akkamahadevi Women's University, Vijayapura

Synopsis submitted for approval of Registration of title to Akkamahadevi Women's University, Vijayapura for the award of the degree of

Doctor of Philosophy In

LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

By

Pinkyani Hanumant

Research Scholar

Department of Library and Information Science

Akkamahadevi Women's University, Vijayapura.

Research Guide

Prof. P. G. TADASAD

Professor and Chairman

DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

AKKAMAHADEVI WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY, VIJAYAPURA, KARNATAKA

(Formerly: Karnataka State Women's University, Vijayapura)

2018

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SL. No	TITLE	PAGE NO.
1	Introduction	3-4
2	Review of Literature	4-5
3	Need of The Study	5-6
4	Statement of The Problem	6
5	Objectives	6
6	Hypothesis	6
7	Research Method	6-7
8	Sampling Study Population	7
9	Operational Definitions	8
10	Significance of study	8-9
11	Conclusion	9
12	References	9

1.0.INTRODUCTION

The Information and Communication Technology (ICT) component is one of the key driving forces, in the 21st century in all spheres of life including libraries. Developments in information and communication technology (ICT) and E-publishing have made a greater impact on the print medium. ICTs and their tools have always helped extend information services. In a developing country like India, a majority of libraries or information centers are lagging in making the optimum utilization of ICTs and Web technology tools.

The LIS professionals have the responsibility of using various tools to build a close relationship with users and redesign library services according to the needs of users. Therefore, it is possible to mention the standard definition of ICT for closer understanding. There is no universally accepted definition of ICT, due to the constantly evolving changes in concepts, methods, processes, systems, and applications in the ICT.ICT will make the corporate world reach the latest information with authentication, improve quality, and authorize a more responsive infrastructure accessible to all citizens. Information needs and diverse information tools have affected our daily life as well as research and developmental activities. Academic libraries have already transformed their specific functions by utilizing effectively innovative information technologies to enhance and integrate their specific information resources and services.

1.1. Information Technology:

Information Technology (IT) is a powerful tool for the development of society. There is an impression that India has emerged as an IT superpower, especially in the context of the export of computer software and services and IT-enabled services. It was felt that IT had a close linkage with economic development and could generate a positive impact on the domestic sectors of the economy. It refers to the digital processing, storage, and communication of information of all kinds. All these facts suggested the growing importance of India as one of the prime outsourcing destinations in the world.

1.2. Communication technology:

Since the end of the 19th century, the way people communicate has completely transformed. No longer beholden to pen and parchment, people can now deliver massive amounts of data with the push of a button. Communication can be defined as the process of sending and receiving information (data). In general terms, the use of technology to communicate is communication technology. Communication Technologies generally include the Internet, Multimedia, E-mail, Telephone, and other sound-based and video-based communication means. Communication Technology which is at times referred to as Information Technology

refers to all equipment and programs that are used to process and communicate information. Communication Technology

influences society by making the exchange of ideas and information more efficient. These new communication technologies have connected not only people but also the way they interact on the daily basis.

1.3. Information and Communication Technology:

The Term Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is more commonly used than other terms. Information Technology (IT) has been an accepted term in UK and USA; it is not a universal term. Telemetric is used in France, and information is used elsewhere in this sense.ICT deals with the use of electronic computers and computer software to convert, store, protect, process, transmit and retrieve information.

"The Study, design development, implementation, Support or Management of Computer-based information Systems, particularly Software applications and Computer hardware ".

Information Technology Association of America(ITAA)

2.Literature Review:

WORLD

Kargbo, (2009), found that library automation helps librarians in handling data, improves security, and prevents redundancy in activities. **Emojorho & Nwalo** (**2009)** discuss the availability and use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in universities and special libraries in collection management in Nigeria. It also notes that the university libraries in the area have more ICT facilities than special libraries and wherein the availability does not guarantee the library collection management. **Abubakar (2010)** discusses research on the accessibility of information and communication technology (ICT) in Several University Library schools in Nigeria. Baro (2011) made a critical examination of the implementation and development of information and communication technology (ICT) Policies in Nigeria and their effects on the provision of library services. Adeniji, **Adeniji and Oguniyi (2011)** conducted a study to know the availability and utilization of information and communication technology (ICT) resources at the Olabisi Onabanjo University Libraries in Abeokuta, Nigeria. The result shows that most of the respondents used the computer and internet service to access their information needs and recommend the use of news electronic resources and computerized tools to Promote Learning.

Nether and Mostert (2011) investigated whether the availability of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in government offices within the boundaries of Umhlatuze Municipality improved their ability to deliver effective e-services. The major findings suggest that various ICTs are available and are used by the staff but not necessarily for service delivery. Lack of computers and internet access was identified as a major

challenge. The study also found that there is an urgent need for basic training on all the ICT tools available in the offices. Kelvin, Oghenetega, and Jackson (2012) took a look at some issues in information and communication technology (ICT) planning and implementation in academic libraries in Nigeria. The investigation concludes that planning can help the libraries to outline steps that must be taken to implement ICT, which will be binding on all stakeholders and accepted by all, in line with the mission, objective and goals of the library and the university towards provision of information for its community.

Kasalu and Ojiambo (2012) based research that was carried out on the application of ICTs in collection development in selected private universities in Kenya indicates that ICTs were available in all the three selected universities but their application in collection development was not adequate in ensuring efficiency and in making sure that the library collection is effective in meeting the need of the users. Shuva (2014) finds the existing status of digital libraries (DLs) in university libraries of Bangladesh and sees whether university libraries in Bangladesh are ready to convert their traditional libraries into digital ones.

Umeozor and Emasealu (2017) undertake a study to assess the impact of donor agencies in interventionist programs on the availability and accessibility of e-resources at the Nigerian Federal University of Ibadan (UI) and Obafemi Awolowo University (OAU). Abubakar (2018) discusses the role of academic libraries attached to a tertiary institution in Nigeria and the ways in that academic librarianship is expanding due to advances in information and communication technologies (ICTs) and the transition to an electronic environment.

INDIA:

Joshi and Konnur (2012) discuss the influencing factors like technology, economics, higher education, and changing user expectations in the academic library scenario in Karnatak University Library. Mondal (2010) notes that the application of information and communication technologies in academic institutions in west Bengal has increased in recent years, but the computerization work of general degree college libraries of Burdwan Sadar (North and South) is very slow due to certain problems. Bhatt (2012) presents the results of an analytical study investigating library service, resources, and information technology (IT) Infrastructure in medical college libraries in Gujarat, India. The findings indicate that IT infrastructure and library automation are at an insufficient state of development.

Reddy and Reddy (2015) trace the availability of ICT infrastructure facilities in the engineering college libraries in the S V university area with special reference to hardware specification, software, specification, library automation, accessibility of digital library, internet connectivity, library website, telecommunication facilities, audiovisual equipment, specialized information ICT staff, ICT strategy and policy and berries to the usage of ICT has

Been Analysed and interpreted. Sukla (2015) investigates the prevalent scenario and status of university libraries (central and state) in Uttar Pradesh in terms of collection, budget, manpower, and a special reference to ICT infrastructure. Findings indicate that libraries do not have proper infrastructure. Bachhav (2016) examines the status of library automation and the major constraints faced by libraries while automating. The study found that college libraries are still in the state of infancy with regard to automation and all of the libraries use local commercial software for automation.

3.0. Need for the Study:

The study is undertaken to investigate the availability of ICT-enabled facilities and services in the college libraries affiliated with Akkamahadevi Women's University, Vijayapura. It helps to provide an efficient service which the library professionals need to have about the ICT technologies and skills to handle the library procedures. The quality of education depends on libraries and optimum utilization of computer technology and E-resources. Some of the colleges have started postgraduate courses along with research work in different disciplines. In this connection, the colleges are inevitable to extend the ICT-based services for effective use of library resources and services. The libraries and the library professional play a vital role in the effective implementation of these programmes. In this competitive world, education is a big challenge to the government as well as to the private management today. It is a world where we need to attract and prepare students for better survival. In this regard, both government and private management are giving more importance to ICT by encouraging the students with all sorts of support to adopt and use the ICT applications in their college libraries to have quality education. They are providing ICT-based applications along with internet connectivity to reach out the knowledge of the world. Thus, it is an attempt to analyze the ICT-enabled facilities and services available in the college libraries affiliated to Akkamahadevi Women's University, Vijayapura to bridge the latest technology and modern computer networking experiences for future.

4.0. Statement of the Problem:

"ICT Enabled Facilities and Services Available in the College Libraries": A Study of Colleges Affiliated to Akkamahadevi Women's University Vijayapura.

5.0. Objectives of the Study:

- To study the current status of the college libraries affiliated to AWUV.
- To identify the availability of the ICT Infrastructure in the college Libraries under study.
- To find out the purposes of using ICT tools and product in the delivery of library services.

- To find out the extent of use of ICT based services and facilities.
- To identify the problems being faced by the library staff in delivering ICT based services.
- To suggest the measures for improvement of existing ICT resources and services and implementation of the ICT tool at the affiliated colleges under study.

6.0. Research Hypothesis:

- Status of the libraries has no bearing on the age, type, nature of the college
- Availability of the ICT Infrastructure in the Libraries have no bearing on the age, type, nature of the college
- Purposes of using ICT tools and products in the delivery of library services, have no bearing on the existence of professionally qualified librarian
- Extent of use of ICT based services and facilities have no bearing on the strength of teachers, students and courses offered
- Problems faced by the library staff in delivering ICT based services have no bearing on the age, type, nature of the college.

7.0.Research Methodology:

The study is designed to determine and analyze the existing status and use of ICT in the college libraries on one hand and the status and usage of academic library services on the other hand. The principal tool that will be used for data collection covering the college libraries spread across two revenue districts will be a structured questionnaire. The various published as well as unpublished primary and secondary sources along with the sources available through Internet will be scanned for additional information. The observation method will also be adopted and used to supplement the data collected through questionnaire to enhance its reliability.

7.1. Study Population:

The study population includes all the libraries of the college affiliated to Akkamahadevi Women's University, Vijayapura. As on 31. 6. 2018 there are 137 colleges which are actively affiliated to the university.

SL. No	Region	No. of colleges affiliated
1	Bidar	14
2	Kalburgi	28
3	Yadgir	7
4	Koppal	7

5	Raichur	11
6	Bellary	8
7	Bijapur	16
8	Bagalkot	10
9	Belgaum	11
10	Dharwad	8
11	Gadag	5
13	Haveri	6
14	Karwar	3
15	Chitradurga	1
16	Bangalore	1
17	Devangere	1
	Total	137

8.0. Operational Definitions:

1) ICT:

Information and communications Technology (ICT) is an extensional term for information technology (IT) that stresses the role of unified communications. It refers to the convergence of audio-visual and telephone networks with computer networks through a single cabling or link system.

2) Academic library definition:

To the national center for education statistics, an academic library is defined as the library associated with a degree-granting institution of higher education. The academic library is a library that is attached to a higher education institution that serves two complementary purposes to support the school's curriculum and to support the research of university faculty and student. It is unknown how many academic libraries there are internationally.

9.0.Significance of Study:

The main purpose of the strategy for information and communication technology implementation in the college library is to provide the prospects and trends for integrating information and communication technology (ICT) into the general college library. Studying ICT, also known as information and communication technology, is one of the basic premises of science that information needs to be communicated and shared. Computer technology has made this much faster, cheaper, and easier to do information. The study will serve as a blue printed for libraries, information managers, or information scientists, and research to chart the right course for the use of information communication technology or college libraries to

handle the explosion of knowledge, to serve its users effectively. This study will help us to analyze the existing gaps in adoption of ICT in the library operations.

Information and communications technology (ICT) has brought unprecedented change and transformation to academic libraries and information services. It has created an environment where rapid continuous change had become the norm. Gone are the days when the library's collection was its pride and determined its value. The concept of the college library as a physical entity is being eroded by online access and the rise of virtual university libraries. Access has replaced ownership and the internet has made remote access to databases possible 24 hours 7 days per week. The university library finds itself in a time of tremendous challenge but it is also a time of boundless opportunity to use ICT creatively to enhance service delivery to the user.

ICT can offer real opportunities to improve the quality of library services. ICT has reduced the gap between library services and learners or its users. To extend quality distance education, we need to promote library and information services to students and faculty and this is possible only through the exhaustive and proper use of ICT in library services.

Conclusion:

The ICT changed the traditional methods of library activities and services providing new dimensions for teaching, with the help of ICT tools, its information by creating websites and databases. The ICT Survey of literature has given an insight into the research carried out it's the related field of study. Further, it has helped to know the methods relevant to the study. The majority of the studies are conducted with the help of questionnaires survey and personal interview. The literature survey has also revealed that most of the ICT-related studies are conducted abroad. The pace of developments in ICT in the field of library and information science is rather slow when compared to other sectors. It is clear that technological change affects library staff and there is a need to develop guidelines and policies to train the providing frontline services in an academic library.

References:

1) Baro, E. E. (2011). A Critical Examination of Information and Communication Technology Policies: Effects on Library Services in Nigeria. Library Philosophy & Practice, 103–116.

2) Kasalu, S., & Ojiambo, J. B. (2012). Application of ICTs in collection development in private university libraries in Kenya. Collection Building, 31(1), 23–31.

3) Kargbo, J. A. A. (2009). Automation: Whither academic libraries? Information Technology for Development, 15(1), 43–51.

4) Joshi, A. N., & Konnur, P. V. (2012). Academic Libraries: In the Changing Scenario. SRELS Journal of Information Management, 49(4), 381–386.

5) MURUGAN, B. O. S.; SORNAM, S. A.; MANOHAR, A. C. R. A Study on Library Usage and Ict Skills among the Internees of a Rural Medical College in Tamilnadu. SRELS Journal of Information Management,[s.l.],v.49,n.3,p.305–314,2012

6) REDDY, T. R.; REDDY, V. P. A Survey on Information and Communication Technology Infrastructure in Engineering College Libraries in Sri Venkateswara University Area. SRELS Journal of Information Management,[s.l.],v.52,n.5,p.385–394,2015.

7) Umeozor, S. N., & Emasealu, H. U. (2017). Availability and accessibility of e-resources in academic libraries in Nigeria: the impact of the interventionist programmes. Annals of Library & Information Studies, 64(4), 229–233.

8) Ting S.E, (2005). The impact of ICT on learning: A review of research: International Education Journal, Vol. 6(5), p.635-650.

9) https://www.enotes.com/homework.../importance-studying-ict-science-student-284946

10) https://verykaka.wordpress.com/2008/07/25/the-role-of-ict-in-education-sector/

11) https://www.etoncollege.com/CollegeLibrary.aspx

12) https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/academic_library